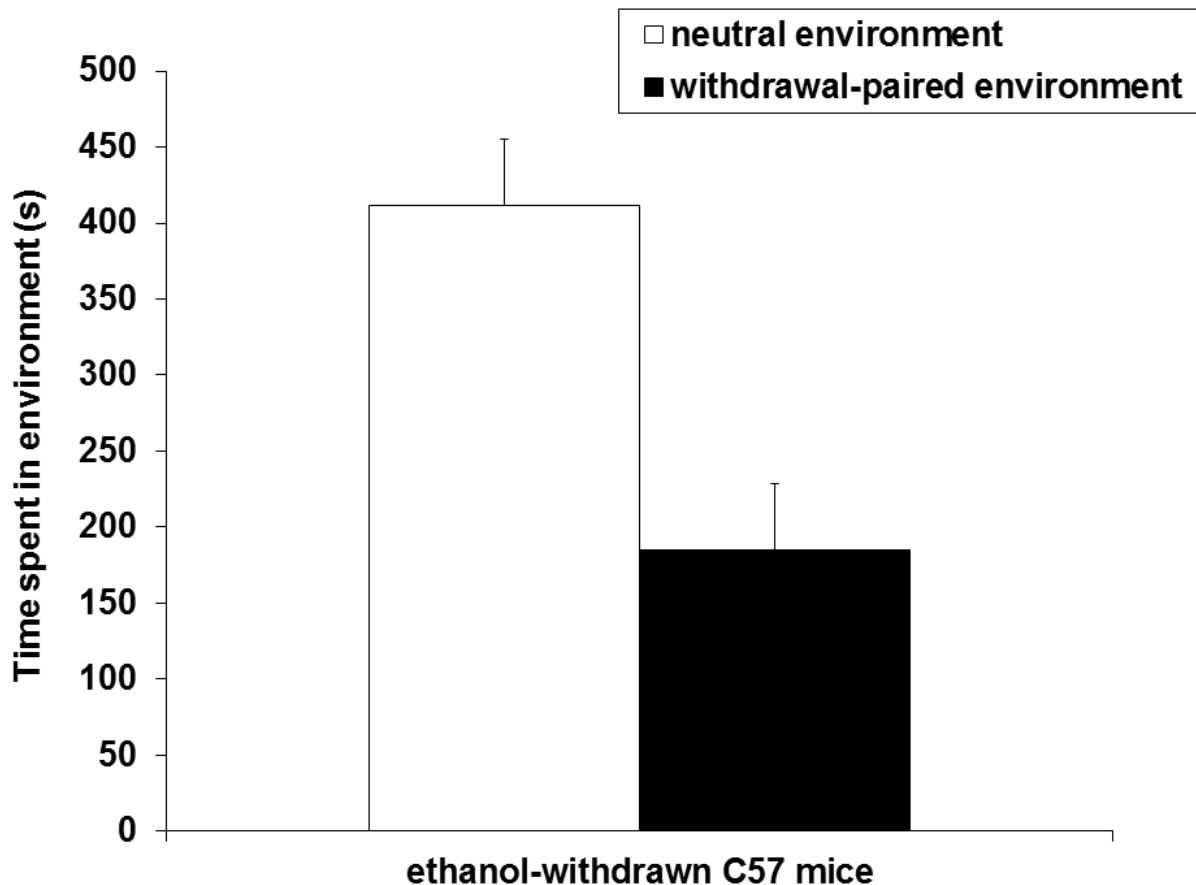


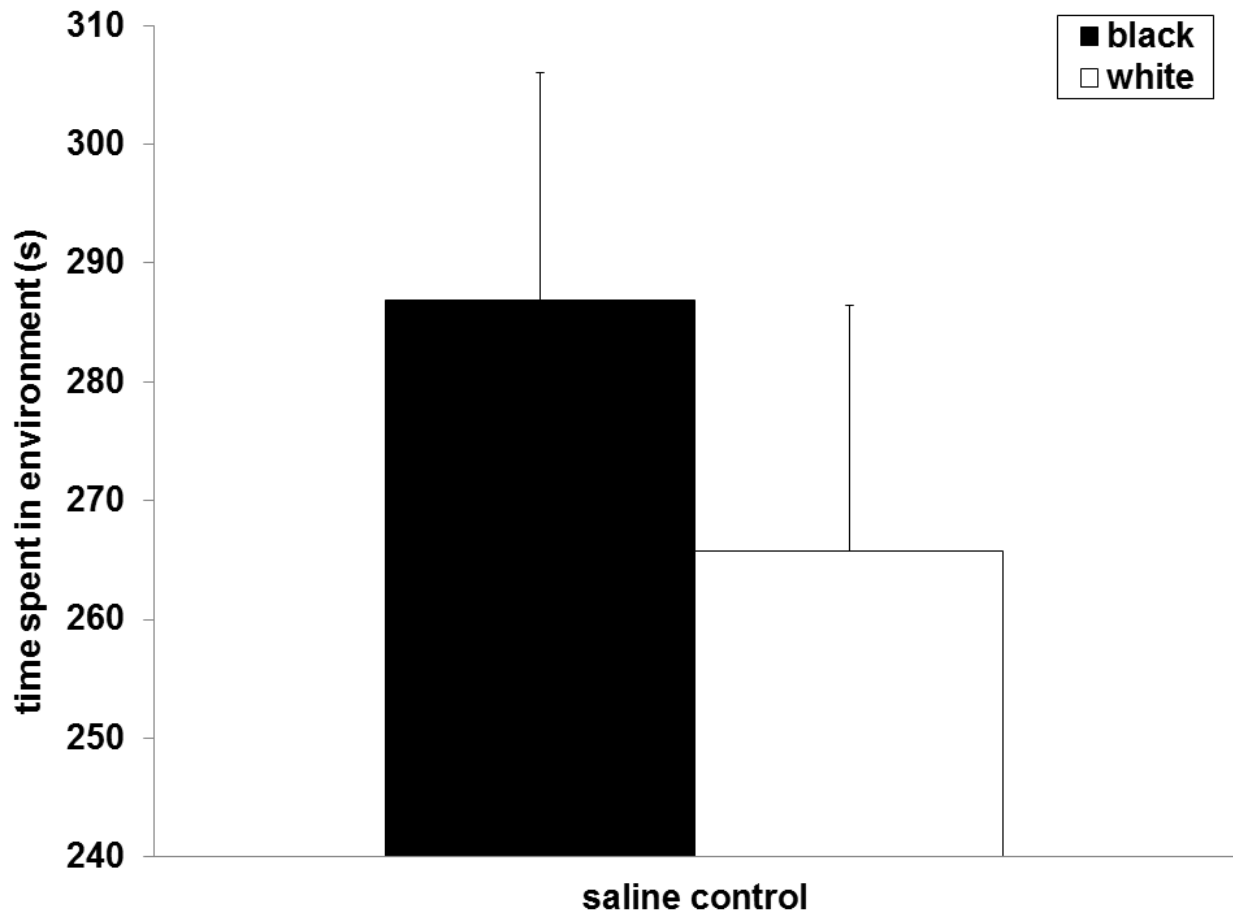
doi:10.1101/121105, 2017

which should be cited to refer to this work.



**Supplementary Figure 1. C57BL/6 mice avoid an environment paired with ethanol withdrawal.**

After four days of exposure to Lieber DeCarli's Ethanol Liquid Diet (replacing all rodent chow and water), the diet was removed and replaced with a control liquid diet eight hours prior to a five-minute conditioning session for C57BL/6 mice (no drug injections) (n=8). **One hour after conditioning**, the ethanol diet was re-introduced and the control diet removed. This cycle continued for four days before the mice were given one week to recover with regular rodent chow and water. A 10-minute conditioning test revealed a significant conditioned place aversion to the ethanol withdrawal-paired environment versus the neutral environment [ $t(1,7) = 2.58$ ,  $p = 0.036$ ]. Data represent means  $\pm$  SEMs of time spent in the environments.



**Supplementary Figure 2. C57BL/6 mice show no baseline preferences in our place conditioning paradigm.**

Mice received a saline injection prior to a 5-minute conditioning session in one of two distinct conditioning environments (see methods) (n=15). This continued for eight days (with exposures to alternating conditioning environments) after which the mice were given a week prior to testing. A 10-minute conditioning test revealed no significant preference or aversion to either the black or white conditioning environments [ $t(1,14) = 0.532$ ,  $p = 0.603$ ]. Data represent means  $\pm$  SEMs of time spent in the environments.